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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Mass. TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS
TRAINING SCHOOLS.

FOR THE

Year Ending June 30, 1945

DIVISION

OF

JUVENILE TRAINING

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE
 DIVISION OF JUVENILE TRAINING
 TRUSTEES OF MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

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MASSACHUSETTS TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools have the "management, government and care" of the Lyman School for Boys, the Industrial School for Boys and the Industrial School for Girls. All commitments to the schools are made during minority. Upon completion of a course of training at the schools, supervision on parole is exercised by either the Boys or Girls Division whose offices are at 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. An Honorable Discharge may be granted by the Board of Trustees to any boy or girl whose meritorious conduct is worthy and deserving of it.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Established 1846

Westborough, Mass.

An open institution, organized on the cottage system for boys under fifteen years of age at the time of commitment. Emphasis is placed on a continuation of academic training supplemented by the acquisition of tool skills.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Established 1908

Shirley, Mass.

An open institution organized on the cottage system for boys from fifteen to eighteen years of age at the time of commitment. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on the practical teaching of trades and the acquisition of sound work habits.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Established 1854

Lancaster, Mass.

An open institution organized on the cottage system for girls under seventeen years of age at the time of commitment. Academic and industrial training is given, the emphasis being placed on training in the domestic arts.

BOYS DIVISION

41 Mt. Vernon St.

Boston, Mass.

Upon parole from either the Lyman School for Boys or the Industrial School for Boys all boys are under the supervision of the Boys Division. The Commonwealth is divided into districts, each supervised by a Visitor. Central control of the districts is exercised by the Supervisor, Boys Division, 41 Mt. Vernon St., Boston.

GIRLS DIVISION

41 Mt. Vernon St.

Boston, Mass.

When their course of training has been completed at the Industrial School for Girls all girls are supervised by the Girls Division. A staff of Visitors provide for the continuance of training begun at the school besides giving counseling and mature judgment to current problems.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Powers and Duties of the Trustees of the Massachusetts Training Schools are defined by statutes appearing in Chapter 18, sections 11 to 16 inclusive, and in Chapter 120 of the General Laws Tercentenary Edition, in their by-laws approved by the Governor and Council and in special orders and instructions by votes of the Trustees.

F.B.D. 93
1945

ANNUAL REPORT

CHANGES IN THE BOARD

Mrs. Dorothy K. Brown was reappointed a Trustee by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on July 19, 1944.

Mr. Benjamin Joy was reappointed a Trustee by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on July 19, 1944.

Mr. Lawrence Terry was appointed a Trustee by Governor Leverett Saltonstall on October 18, 1944 to succeed Professor Sheldon Glueck who resigned.

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the year 1945 the Board has held 11 regular meetings and 2 special meetings in addition to the 38 meetings of the various committees. The parole committees of the three schools considered 1457 cases involving parole of boys and girls. The commitment of all boys and girls is to the supervision of the Trustees until they are 21 years of age, or are discharged.

VISITS OF TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOLS

There have been 94 separate visits made to the three schools by members of the Board of Trustees during the past year. In addition to these visits by the Trustees the Director and Executive Secretary of the Board has visited the schools 88 times during the year.

COMMITMENTS

TABLE 1.—Commitments to the three schools each year for the past three years ending June 30, 1945.

	1943*	1944	1945
Lyman School for Boys	191	331	285
Industrial School for Boys	203	348	338
Industrial School for Girls	107	189	146

*Seven months' period

TABLE 2.—Daily average number of inmates in each school for the three years ending June 30, 1945; the normal capacity of each school, and the number of inmates in the school on June 30, 1945.

	Daily Average Number of Inmates			Normal Capacity	Number in School June 30, 1945
	1943*	1944	1945		
Lyman School for Boys.....	355	338	321	393	332
Industrial School for Boys.....	260	245	217	319	235
Industrial School for Girls.....	292	307	288	297	298

*Seven months' period

TABLE 3.—Commitment to the three schools each year for the ten years ending June 30, 1945

YEAR ENDING NOV. 30	Lyman School for Boys	Industrial School for Boys	Industrial School for Girls	Total
1936	223	274	115	612
1937	256	323	137	716
1938	227	327	135	689
1939	219	294	127	640
1940	226	287	114	627
1941	195	262	152	609
1942	310	344	189	843
1943 Seven months' period.....	191	203	107	501
1944 Year ending June 30.....	331	348	189	868
1945	285	338	146	769
Total	2,463	3,000	1,411	6,874

TOTAL NUMBER IN CARE OF BOARD

On June 30, 1945, the total number of children who were wards of the Trustees was 2,874, distributed as follows:

TABLE 4.—*Number of children in care of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools on June 30, 1945*

	In the Schools	On Parole	Total
Lyman School for Boys.....	332	918	1,250
Industrial School for Boys	235	533	768
Industrial School for Girls	298	558	856
Total	865	2,009	2,874

PAROLE OF BOYS AND GIRLS

Boys and girls may be paroled from the training schools at the discretion of the Board of Trustees. Applications for parole may be made either in person or by letter, to the Director of the Division of Juvenile Training. Each application is given careful consideration and such action is taken as seems for the best interests of the particular boy or girl.

The average length of stay at each of the training schools for 1944 and 1945 is shown by the following figures:

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

	1944	1945
Lyman School for Boys.....	7.9 months	8.5 months
Industrial School for Boys.....	10.3 months	9.9 months
Industrial School for Girls.....	16.7 months	19.8 months

Table 38 shows that a number of girls have remained in the Industrial School for Girls a considerably longer time than the average given. The length of stay for the longer periods usually is due to the need for prolonged care and treatment because of physical or mental condition.

HONORABLE DISCHARGES

During the year the Trustees granted 345 honorable discharges to boys and girls who were under the supervision of the Boys and Girls Divisions.

The number of boys who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had established themselves in the community and were getting along so well that they no longer needed the friendly supervision of the visiting branch, and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 320. The number of girls who, in the opinion of the Trustees, had shown that they no longer needed such supervision and therefore were granted honorable discharges, totaled 25.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT WESTBOROUGH

Charles A. DuBois, Superintendent

The total monthly intake of boys averaged 52.9 during the year, an increase of 2.4 over that of the preceding year. Commitments averaged 23.8 boys per month, showing a decrease of 3.8 over the number committed last year. The number of boys returned for all causes averaged 29.1 per month. The problem of adjusting or readjusting so many boys monthly with a limited personnel was a difficult one, presenting a serious handicap to the success of our entire training program.

A real effort was made during the year to improve or correct physical defects discovered in newly committed boys for the most part. Many boys were under treatment for varying lengths of time in clinics of the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. Transporting so many boys back and forth to Boston for their various appointments and clinical treatments was a large undertaking. It is our opinion, however, that the value of the services rendered, much more than justified the effort involved. Fully as important as the improvement in health resulting from the treatments was the changed attitudes of the boys as they saw and felt the interest displayed in their well being. One is inclined to question whether or not commitment to Lyman School would have been necessary had similar treatments been undertaken for these boys by some agency earlier in their careers.

The personnel shortage remained acute as the war wore on. As in the previous two years, we relied mainly on overtime services of staff members to cover essential

assignments. The effects of nearly three years of extra service was reflected in the quality of performance of the staff generally. This state of affairs, added to increased demands, necessitated by the abnormally high intake of boys, brought about a serious situation. The general lowering of the tone of the school was to be noticed in the restlessness, instability and lack of interest on the part of the boys.

The personnel problem was relieved in part by securing the part time service of several men, among whom was an experienced physical education instructor. Securing this man's services enabled us to resume various forms of athletic work which lightened the situation considerably. A further aid was the improvement in recreational facilities made possible by the addition of a second motion picture projector and an improved amplifying system. A record playing device and a frequency modulated tune-in set which could be used with the amplifiers in the auditorium offered further variety to the recreation program, examples of which are the reception of football and baseball broadcasts as well as broadcasts of other unusually interesting events.

A further important aid during the personnel shortage was the development of the Lyman School Service Corps. This group of boys comprising the honor group of the school assisted in many ways in stabilizing the school as a whole and by so doing reduced the pressure on staff members. There is no question but what the existing emergency helped a great deal in convincing many dubious staff members that the Service Corps idea had much to offer to the school as a whole as well as to the Corps members themselves. Latent qualities of loyalty, leadership and enthusiasm were brought out and developed in a great many boys which may have a direct bearing on their social attitudes throughout their lives.

We were fortunate in retaining throughout the year the services of trained, experienced teachers who were for the most part married women employed as military substitutes. Provision was made for the individual instruction so essential in a school of this type with its changing population. Emphasis was laid on personal guidance and instruction in the tool subjects: reading, English language, spoken and written, social studies and arithmetic. Adequate provision was made for the mentally handicapped in special classes and for remedial lessons for boys retarded in tool subject performance. Results secured in this part of the program were in the main quite satisfying.

A complete program of farming activities was attempted during the year. The results of the program were below standard as far as produce is concerned. The summer months were extremely dry and were followed by a hurricane in September which damaged the apple crop and some unharvested field corn. The potato crop was seriously affected by the lack of rain. The spring of 1945 was unusually early followed by a killing frost which ruined the apple crop completely and all but completely destroyed one thousand tomato plants and other garden crops. During the month of June rains were heavy enough to wash seeds out of the ground and resulted in many of our gardens being completely under water for days. The rains also made it impossible to harvest any of a heavy crop of hay during the month of June. Results in general of the farm program were disappointing, although in this respect we were no worse off than our neighbors in this section of the State. By far the greatest part of our farming activities is directed towards the maintenance of our large dairy herd. Considering the little value of this activity as a means of training for small boys, the question may well be raised as to whether or not in normal times it would be desirable to retain this part of the farm program.

Farm production for the year was: milk, 224,827 quarts; pork, 22,822 pounds; poultry, 3,807 pounds; eggs, 6,225 dozen; potatoes, 1,019 bushels; apples, 28,585 pounds; plus a poor yield of root crops and garden vegetables.

The physical plant was maintained in fairly good operating condition in spite of difficulties experienced in obtaining necessary materials, equipment and supplies. No major changes were made in any of the buildings. The use of coal for fuel in the main power plant was the occasion of much concern and inefficiency of operation of that vital part of the school's physical plant.

REPORT OF THE PSYCHOLOGIST

BESSIE PAZEIAN, *Psychologist*

The Mental Hygiene Clinic continued its program through another war year changing and modifying its procedures to encompass specific war-time demands. Case histories were sent to the War Induction Board, which stressed the importance of having the data within three days of the receipt of notice as the information was valuable to them only if received by the psychiatrist before the inductee was interviewed. From October 29, 1944 through June 30, 1945, 196 case histories were submitted to this board. Other agencies requesting the same type of information were the psychiatric units of Army camps, Navy and Marine Bases, the prison systems of the various war-time agencies and the Home Service Department of the American Red Cross.

The aim of the Mental Hygiene Clinic has shifted in other ways to include a more dynamic approach to the juvenile delinquent. Due to a necessary curtailment in the testing program in the absence of a psychometrist, more time has been spent in interviewing and psychotherapy, less on fixed testing procedures. From these interviews we have discovered that our approach to the delinquent is differing. Our attempts at treating the individual have centered more on the genetic or causative factors involved, less on the result per se. There seem to be certain qualities in the delinquent which are applicable to the group as a whole. Studying the individual from this point of view may lead to some interesting changes in approach. Certainly the old theories of causation involving hereditary and environmental factors, though undeniably basic, have led to little by way of treatment for the individual. The fact that there are or seem to be some universal traits in all delinquents could well be a starting point towards re-education along those lines.

The number of commitments, though large, was slightly less than the year preceding. The problems presented reflected, in great part, the war-time status of the home—the lack of a father in the home, the mother's preoccupation with a more satisfactory economic status. As a result of this dissolution in the home the children resorted to outside activities and reacted to the relaxing of parental supervision and control by falling into delinquent habits and patterns.

Boys were interviewed on commitment and approximately a month later. Every available source was contacted for pertinent information on boys studied by other agencies previous to commitment. With this information, added to the data secured by interviews here, psychological reports were presented for discussion at the weekly classification meeting. Duplicate copies of these reports were sent to the Boys Division so that Visitors might have a copy. Academic recommendations were made after study of reports of the boy's achievement in the school last attended. Where necessary, intelligence tests were used as a corollary to this method. On release, a history of the boy's school performance was sent to the Bureau of Vocational Adjustment in Boston which transferred the records to all schools within the compass of the Boston School Department. This record included an account of the boy's marks here, the test results, special educational problems, health and recommendations for school placement and program. In the future it might be well to include all schools in this program.

The Psychologist accompanied two boys to the Out-Patient Department of the Wrentham State School where neurological and psychiatric examinations were given and recommendations made. Applications to the Westboro State Hospital were made out on six boys. Of these, two were permanently committed. Five boys were released to the Tewksbury State Infirmary for treatment. Eight boys were released to the Boston Psychopathic Hospital for a ten day period of observation and study. Of these, one boy was transferred to the Boston State Hospital where he was permanently committed. One was transferred to the Westboro State Hospital and committed. Two were diagnosed Psychopathic Personality; both were considered dangerous to society. Two were diagnosed: Primary Behavior Disorder in Children-Conduct Disturbance. One was given no diagnosis since it was felt that there were at that time no clear cut signs of psychosis. One was diagnosed a Severe Epileptic, medication was prescribed and subsequent transfer

to Monson State Hospital recommended if treatment did not prove satisfactory. Two boys were discharged from the school as mentally unfit. Applications were sent to the Wrentham State School on three boys. One application was sent to the Belchertown State School. These applications were placed on file in view of the long waiting list. A request for commitment was made to the Clarke School for the Deaf on a boy who was a deaf mute. A closer relationship was begun with the Out-Patient Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital where boys were sent for physical disorders. Medical, psychiatric and social histories were sent to this hospital on request. The Psychologist made recommendations for study in this hospital on boys needing psychiatric care and electro-encephalographic studies.

Eighty-five boys were examined by the Psychologist at the Lyman School. The following tests were administered:

Stanford-Binet	18
Otis-Intermediate, Form A	67
School Test	1
Cowan Adolescent Personality Schedule	1

The median I.Q. was 83. I.Q.s ranged from 55 to 132. Rates were grouped as follows: Superior 2.4%, High Average 13%, Average 28.2%, Low Average 14.1%, Borderline 22.3%, Feeble-minded 20%. The median I.Q. is slightly lower than that of the year preceding but we feel that it is a very representative indication of our present population. It is interesting to note that there was a slight increase in the feeble-minded group over that of last year despite the fact that Otis-Intermediate tests somewhat higher than the Stanford-Binet and in view of the fact that the Otis examinations were given in as great a number as the year preceding.

Many changes will be seen within the next few years relative to the treatment of the juvenile delinquent. In view of an awakened public interest in the juvenile crime wave, many agencies and social groups have taken an interest in this problem for the first time. The Mental Hygiene Clinic is cognizant of this change and will continue to function in a manner that will lend adaptability to any modern methods and procedures.

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

ROLAND S. NEWTON, M.D.

The following report of the physician for the year ending June 30, 1945, is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work done at the infirmary during the year:

Number of visits by physician	372
Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients	16,785
Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients	495
Number of different patients treated, out-patients	2,836
Number of different patients treated, ward patients	495
Average number of patients in infirmary daily	7.17
Average number of out-patients in infirmary daily	46
Largest number treated in one day, out-patients	65
Largest number treated in one day, ward patients	17
Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients	20
Smallest number treated in one day, ward patients	1
Number of new inmates examined by physician	265
Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving the school	465
Number of inmates returned examined by physician	245
Number of inmates taken for treatment to other hospitals	
Massachusetts General Hospital	23
Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary	66
Tewksbury State Hospital	1
X-ray, Westboro State Hospital	7
T. B. Clinic, Worcester	5
Number of inmates given diphtheria immunization	252
Number of operations performed for removal of tonsils and adenoids	4
Number of inmates whose vision was tested	40
Number of inmates given glasses	21
Number of inmates given tetanus immunization	29
Number of inmates whose eyes were treated	73
Number of inmates whose ears were treated	84
Number of inmates whose nose and throat were treated	238
Number of inmates treated for furunculosis	102
Number of inmates treated for scabies	11

Among the special cases treated were the following:

- Massachusetts General Hospital—Observation 3, Paraphimosis 1, Varicocele 1, Hernia 1, Cellulitis 3, Cervical Adenitis 1, Fracture Clavicle 1, Tibia 1, Tinea Trichophytina 1, Orthopedic 2.
- Worcester City Hospital—Observation 1.
- Belmont Hospital, Worcester—Severe Streptococcus Throat 1, Mastoid 1, Tubercular Examination 2, Axillary Adenitis 1.
- Peter Bent Brigham Hospital—Observation 1.

Report of Dental Work performed by Harold B. Cushing, D.M.D.

The following is a report of the year's work, giving the kind and number of operations: Amalgam fillings, 786; Copper cement, 722; Porcelain fillings, 438; Extractions, 420; Treatment, 200; Prophylaxis, 372.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 5.—*Number received at and leaving Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Boys in Lyman School June 30, 1944	305
Committed during the year	270
Recommitted during the year	6
Transfers from Shirley	9
Returned by order of Superintendent of Boys Visiting Branch	156
Returned upon recommendation or request of court	155
Returned for relocation in foster home or employment	27
Returned for medical care or treatment	11
Returned from absence without leave	146
Returned from hospitals	26
Returned from leave of absence	13
Returned from courts	38
Returned from State Infirmary, Tewksbury	2
Returned from Westboro State Hospital	2
Returned from Worcester State Hospital	1
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital	6
	<hr/> 868
	*1,173
Paroled to parents and relatives	421
Paroled to others than relatives	37
Boarded in foster homes	97
Absent without leave	165
Transferred to Industrial School for Boys, Shirley, Mass.	25
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord, Mass.	3
Released to Boston Psychopathic Hospital	8
Granted leave of absence	13
Released to court on habeas	39
Released to court and did not return	1
Released to hospitals	23
Discharged as unfit subject	2
Released to Westboro State Hospital	2
Released to State Infirmary, Tewksbury	5
	<hr/> 841
Remaining in Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1945	332

*This represents 602 individuals.

TABLE 6.—*Commitments to Lyman School for Boys from the several counties during year ending June 30, 1945, and previously.*

COUNTIES	Year Ending June 30, 1945	Previously	Totals
Barnstable	2	152	154
Berkshire	2	546	548
Bristol	25	1,855	1,880
Dukes	1	34	35
Essex	27	2,656	2,683
Franklin	3	162	165
Hampden	11	1,481	1,492
Hampshire	1	292	293
Middlesex	56	3,838	3,894
Nantucket	0	34	34
Norfolk	12	921	933
Plymouth	11	524	535
Suffolk	105	4,602	4,707
Worcester	29	1,999	2,028
	<hr/> 285	<hr/> 19,096	<hr/> 19,381

TABLE 7.—*Nativity of parents of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Fathers born in U. S.	17	11	22	27	15	18	26	22	23	27
Mothers born in U. S.	22	31	29	22	37	25	49	24	56	36
Fathers foreign born	21	26	23	23	31	26	38	21	38	19
Mothers foreign born	20	10	21	23	20	17	26	23	19	31
Both parents born in U. S. .	92	107	85	95	88	95	143	97	176	163
Both parents foreign born .	87	95	83	70	81	54	87	41	73	52
Nativity of both par's unknown	2	10	6	3	0	1	3	4	4	4
Nativity of one parent unknown	4	10	11	7	11	4	15	8	20	18
Percentage of foreign parentage	50	44.2	46.2	42.4	47.1	38.7	38.4	32.8	30.7	27
Percent of Amer. parentage .	48.2	50	48.7	54.6	50.5	59.8	58.2	63	65.1	68.3
Percent of unknown parentage	1.8	5.8	5.1	3	2.4	1.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.7

TABLE 8.—*Nativity of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during past ten years.*

	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Born in United States....	214	247	227	217	225	194	310	190	326	285
Foreign born	0	6	6	0	1	1	0	1	4	0
Unknown nativity	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE 9.—*Ages of boys when committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945 and previously.*

AGE (Years)	During year ending June 30, 1945	1885 to 1944	Previous to 1885	Totals
Six	0	0	5	5
Seven	1	21	25	47
Eight	1	81	115	197
Nine	7	278	231	516
Ten	24	640	440	1,104
Eleven	26	1,180	615	1,821
Twelve	45	2,156	748	2,949
Thirteen	59	3,319	897	4,275
Fourteen	88	4,950	778	5,816
Fifteen	33	613	913	1,559
Sixteen	1	66	523	590
Seventeen	0	6	179	185
Eighteen	0	3	17	20
Unknown	0	12	32	44
	285	13,325	5,518	19,128

TABLE 10.—*Domestic condition of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Had parents	203
Had no parents	14
Had father only	22
Had mother only	45
Had stepfather	21
Had stepmother	11
Had parents separated	62
Had intemperate father	118
Had intemperate mother	4
Had both parents intemperate	9
Had attended church	266
Had never attended church	6
Were attending school	283
Had been arrested before	228
Had been inmates of other institutions	102
Had used tobacco	185
Parents owning residence	69
Members of family had been arrested	142

TABLE 11.—*Length of stay in Lyman School for Boys of all boys paroled for first time during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Boys	Length of Stay		Boys	Length of Stay	
	Years	Months		Years	Months
2	—	3	4	1	1
7	—	4	9	1	2
19	—	5	2	1	3
47	—	6	3	1	4
46	—	7	2	1	5
41	—	8	0	1	6
39	—	9	3	1	7
21	—	10	1	1	10
8	—	11	1	2	—
14	1	—	1	2	7

Total number paroled for first time during year, 270. Average length of stay in school, 8.51 months.

TABLE 12.—Offenses for which boys were committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.

Breaking and entering	16	Indecent assault	1
Breaking, entering and larceny	50	Lewdness	6
Larceny	55	Ringling false alarm of fire	2
Attempted larceny	1	Assault	4
Breaking and entering with intent to commit larceny	9	Failure to adjust in D.C.G. home	1
Delinquent	50	Violation Training School laws	1
Running away	17	Violation railroad laws	1
Stubbornness	27	Robbery	2
Unlawful appropriation of auto	13	Violation motor vehicle laws	2
Malicious injury to property	7	Assault and robbery	2
Arson	7	Violation City ordinance	3
Assault and battery	7	Unnatural act	1
		Total	285

In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 13.—Comparative table, showing average number of inmates, new commitments and released for past ten years, Lyman School for Boys.

	Average number of inmates	New Commit- ments	Paroled	Released otherwise than by paroling
1935-36	354.74	223	556	175
1936-37	370.33	256	594	172
1937-38	308.69	227	484	126
1938-39	333.37	219	569	152
1939-40	340.48	226	413	178
1940-41	321.03	195	440	168
1941-42	344.53	310	422	226
*1942-43	355.09	191	316	148
1943-44	338.08	331	561	359
1944-45	321.70	285	555	286
		338.80	246	491
				199

*This covers a seven-month period only.

TABLE 14.—Some comparative statistics, Lyman School for Boys.

A. Average age of boys released on parole for past ten years.			
Years		Years	
1936	14.54	1941	14.23
1937	14.27	1942	14.29
1938	14.14	1943	14.12
1939	14.26	1944	13.89
1940	14.40	1945	13.85
B. Average time spent in the institution for past ten years.			
Months		Months	
1936	11.68	1941	8.75
1937	11.00	1942	8.25
1938	8.00	1943	8.77
1939	8.00	1944	7.93
1940	7.86	1945	8.51
C. Average age at commitment for past ten years.			
Years		Years	
1936	13.37	1941	13.12
1937	13.50	1942	13.44
1938	13.46	1943	13.30
1939	13.80	1944	13.28
1940	13.61	1945	13.32
D. Number of boys returned to school for any cause for past ten years.			
1936	369	1941	218
1937	349	1942	223
1938	345	1943	252
1939	312	1944	275
1940	277	1945	349
E. Weekly per capita cost of the institution for past ten years.			
Years	Gross	Net	
1936	\$15.00	\$14.89	
1937	15.56	15.47	
1938	18.64	18.52	
1939	16.76	16.68	
1940	16.87	16.81	
Years	Gross	Net	
1941	\$17.64	\$17.56	
1942	17.00	16.90	
1943	16.14	16.04	
1944	19.54	19.45	
1945	20.88	20.73	

TABLE 15.—*Literacy of boys committed to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Grades		Grades		High School	
1st	1	6th	49	Special	26
2nd	7	7th	58	Continuation	11
3rd	12	8th	34	Ungraded	3
4th	25	9th	17		
5th	36			Total	285

REPORT OF TREASURER

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

CASH ACCOUNTS

Receipts

Income:			
Sales		\$2,099.04	
Telephone Commission		5.59	
Meat Subsidy		375.34	
Other Receipts—Prior Year Refunds			\$2,479.97
			1.18
			\$2,481.15

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:			
Advance		\$26,000.00	
Current Year Refunds		616.72	
On account of maintenance		193,093.79	
			219,710.51
			\$222,191.66

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution Income		\$2,479.97	
Current Year Refunds		616.72	
Prior Year Refunds		1.18	
			\$3,097.87
Maintenance Appropriation:			
Return of Advance		\$26,000.00	
Payment on account of maintenance		193,093.79	
			219,093.79
			\$222,191.66

MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, current year	\$353,200.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	349,340.13
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth	\$3,859.87

Analysis of Expenses

Personal services	\$191,593.80
Religious instruction	1,580.50
Travel, transportation and office expense	2,869.32
Food	32,412.66
Clothing	14,430.21
Furnishings and household supplies	5,909.52
Medical and general care	6,507.17
Heat and other plant operations	52,025.58
Farm	33,665.16
Garage and grounds	2,403.39
Repairs, ordinary	5,942.82
Repairs and renewals
Total expenses for maintenance	\$349,340.13

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Object	Whole amount	Expended previous years	Expended fiscal year	Balance at end of year
For fuel conversion equipment	\$9,512.63	\$9,406.55	\$102.00	\$4.08
For renovation and replacement of fire damage to Boulder Cottage	\$6,000.00		\$4,954.78	\$1,045.22
During the year the average number of inmates has been 321.70.				
Total cost of maintenance, \$349,340.13.				
Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$20.88.				
Receipts from sales, \$2,099.04.				
Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.13.				
All other institution receipts, \$380.93.				
Equal to weekly per capita cost of \$0.02.				
Net weekly per capita cost of \$20.73.				

The principal items of this report are in agreement with the Comptroller's books.
February 26, 1946. J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller.*

Valuation of Property

June 30, 1945

Real Estate

Land	\$57,525.57	
Buildings	901,092.30	
Total Real Estate		\$958,617.87
PERSONAL PROPERTY		
Personal Property		\$168,135.00
Total valuation of property		\$1,126,752.87

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	305	—	305
Number received during the year.....	868	—	868
Number passing out of institution during the year.....	841	—	841
Number at end of fiscal year	332	—	332
Daily average (i.e. number of inmates actually present) during the year	321.70	—	321.70
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	79.53	41.45	120.99

Expenditures for the Institution

CURRENT EXPENSES:		
1. Salaries		\$191,593.80
2. Subsistence		32,412.66
3. Clothing		14,430.21
4. Ordinary repairs		5,942.82
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses		104,960.64
Total for institution		\$349,340.13
Executive head of institution (superintendent): CHARLES A. DUBOIS.		

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SHIRLEY

ROBERT T. GREY, *Superintendent*

Our average population for this fiscal year was 217 boys, as compared with an average population of 245 boys for the preceding year. Our new commitments totaled 298 as against 315 for the preceding year. Yet we served a grand total of 589 individual boys during this period. Our average length of stay dropped to 10.0 months. We forecast this lessening of the average stay because of the many war opportunities open to boys of our age group, because of the generally favorable economic situation, and because of our own extreme shortage of personnel.

These commitment figures do not sustain the frequently heard generalization that juvenile delinquency had increased greatly because of war conditions. It is our considered opinion that the upsurge will come after the cessation of hostilities, when the armed services become no longer an immediately attainable goal, and when the adjustments of economic reconversion are felt keenly by unstable young people who cannot possibly continue to earn, in the face of sterner competition and fewer industrial opportunities, the money to which they have become accustomed. Our experience and observation indicate that, in boys committed to us, there is no correlation between increased earnings and increased moral stamina; between a higher economic standard and a higher standard of good citizenship. We look then, to an increase in commitments in the post-war period, and we are planning, in so far as we can, to meet this problem by bettering our plant, our training program, and our personnel, as conditions permit.

It may well be, as we have noted before, that any increase in juvenile delinquency not reflected in institutional commitments is being successfully combatted on the community level by the excellent work done by a variety of social agencies. If this be true, it may be one factor in accounting for the many atypical cases we receive and fail to help in any appreciable degree. We refer here, of course, as we have so many times before, to the physically handicapped, the feeble-minded, the incorrigibles, and the psychopathic personalities who fail to profit by an open training school program, and who so patently need specialized treatment, custodial and therapeutic, which we cannot provide. This problem is not unique with us, but is the concern of training schools throughout the nation.

These serious problems point to the need of a prompt and definitive study of the place and function of the twenty-four hour correctional school within the Commonwealth's institutional system. The time has long passed since the training school could be all things to all boys. We need legislative strengthening of our admission policies, we need more professional personnel, we need closer administrative cooperation with other departments of the state in solving our common problems, many of which differ much more in degree than in kind.

In normal times, one of the serious personnel problems of training schools is the inevitable aging of the staff while the boys always remain young and active. Ordinarily this situation is partially rectified by the addition of some younger personnel from time to time. But during the war years the normal condition did not obtain. Young men with the proper personal and professional qualifications were just not around. The older staff members carried on splendidly, but the strain of advancing years, added assignments, and extra burdens, took its toll in sickness and infirmities. This desperate personnel situation seems insolvable at this writing.

As professional progress depends so much on personnel, not many forward strides have been taken during these war years. Some minor curtailments of program have been necessary. For example, we have had no music in the school since 1943, and boys like to sing. Young men teachers have been entirely unavailable.

Yet in spite of these manifold handicaps, the morale of both boys and staff has been exceptionally high. Our inter-cottage athletic competitions have been outstanding, and the success of our varsity teams phenomenal. It is impossible to even estimate at this time the number of our young men who have entered the armed forces, and are acquitting themselves splendidly all over the world.

His Excellency, Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, bestowed the sacrament of Confirmation on a large class at the school, and delivered a very inspirational address to the boys. It was one of the most impressive and significant ceremonies ever held at the school.

In spite of difficulties in securing materials, we have endeavored to maintain the physical plant in good condition. No major projects were undertaken, but routine repairs were made and the usual painting done. One very old cottage was closed due to low numbers, lack of personnel, and the need for complete repair. It was hoped that a replacement of this building might be had before it was again needed, but this apparently was a forlorn hope. We shall have to repair and reopen it in all probability.

The fiscal year does not now correspond with the farm year, but our 1944 farm report shows the following products raised or produced: 13,475 dozen eggs; 4,174 pounds of dressed fowl; 8,036 pounds of dressed chicken; 13,240 pounds of pork; 183,000 quarts of milk; these items exclusive of the truck gardens and field crops.

Unlike many of the other social agencies of the Commonwealth, the training school, perhaps because of its physical location or perhaps because its demands so far tie down its administrative personnel, is not too well known or understood by the general public. The nineteenth century conception of a reform school, with all its unfortunate and unhappy connotations, comes too readily to mind when thinking about our twenty-four hour correctional schools. If our problems and needs are to be adequately understood and met, a broad public relations program is indicated. We need to encourage interested persons and groups to visit us, and see us at work. We need to emphasize again and again that our institutions are dedicated

solely to the purpose of character education through the processes of living, working, and playing together. We are charged with a serious mission and we need all the encouragement, support, and help which the people of a generous Commonwealth can give.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

EDWARD LILLY, M.D.

The annual report of the physician at the Industrial School for Boys for the year ending June 30, 1945 is respectfully submitted.

The following is a summary of the work performed by the medical staff during the year:

Number of visits by physician, 343.
 Number of cases treated at hospital, out-patients, 8,236.
 Number of cases admitted to hospital, 223.
 Total number of different cases treated, out-patients, 5,408.
 Total number of patients admitted to hospital, 223.
 Total number of different patients admitted to hospital, 218.
 Largest number treated in one day, out-patients, 72
 Smallest number treated in one day, out-patients, 1.
 Largest number treated in one day, ward patients, 9.
 Average number of patients in hospital daily, 2 plus.
 Number of new inmates examined by physician, 323.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on leaving school, 298.
 Number of inmates examined by physician on return to school, 66.
 Number released or transferred to other hospitals or institutions:
 Massachusetts General Hospital, 1.
 Special cases:—Fractured arm, 1; foreign body in eye, 3; foreign body in ear, 1; nose injury, 1;
 breast tumor, 2; eye removed, 1; scarlet fever, 5.
 Wasserman test, 1.
 X-rays taken, 26.
 Average gain in weight, 13.5 pounds.

Report of Dental Work, performed by Dr. I. W. Smith:

Number of amalgam fillings, 41; of cement fillings, 27; of porcelain fillings, 78; of extractions, 297; of novocaine infiltrations, 166; of novocaine manibus, 125; of prophylaxis, 238; of partial dentures, 25; of dental repair, 1.

Report of Work by Dr. John A. Monahan, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat:

Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 237.
 Number of commitments whose vision was particularly tested, 149.
 Number of inmates who were given glasses, 8.
 Number of inmates given treatment for ears, 54.
 Number of inmates given treatment for nose, 21.
 Number of inmates given treatment for throats, 13.

STATISTICS CONCERNING BOYS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

TABLE 16.—*Number received at and leaving Industrial School for Boys for
 year ending June 30, 1945.*

Boys in the school June 30, 1944	231	
Committed during the year	298	
Re-committed during the year	15	
Received from Lyman School for Boys by transfer	25	
Returned by order of Supervisor of Boys Division	16	
Returned upon recommendation or request of court	35	
Returned from Massachusetts General Hospital	1	
Returned from Boston Psychopathic Hospital	2	
Returned from Tewksbury State Hospital and Infirmary	1	
Returned from Leave of Absence	1	
Returned from Court	5	
Paroled	241	630
Returned cases re-paroled	57	
Granted leave of absence	1	
Transferred to Massachusetts Reformatory	18	
Transferred to Lyman School for Boys	9	
Taken to Massachusetts General Hospital	1	

Taken to Gardner State Hospital	1	
Taken to Boston Psychopathic Hospital	3	
Taken to Court	11	
Committed to Belchertown State School	2	
Discharged as unfit subject	15	
Absent without leave	36	
	<hr/>	395
Remaining in Industrial School for Boys June 30, 1945.....		235

TABLE 17.—*Nativity of parents of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Both parents born in the United States	163	
Both parents, foreign born	73	
Father foreign born and mother native born	38	
Father native born and mother foreign born	19	
Mother foreign born and father unknown	2	
Father native born and mother unknown	4	
Father foreign born and mother unknown	4	
Mother native born and father unknown	10	
Nativity of parents unknown	25	
	<hr/>	338
Total		338

TABLE 18.—*Nativity of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Born in the United States	336	
Foreign born (Canada and provinces, 1; Albania, 1)	2	
	<hr/>	338
Total		338

TABLE 19.—*Causes of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Larceny	44	Abduction	1
Breaking and entering	14	Carrying weapon	1
Breaking and entering and larceny	38	Arson	2
Attempted breaking and entering	1	Disturbance of peace	1
Attempted larceny	2	Rape	1
Unlawful appropriation of auto... ..	40	Drunkenness	3
Violation of auto laws	2	Violation City Ordinance: Curfew law	1
Receiving stolen goods	2	Stubborn, disobedient and delinquent	120
Assault and battery	6	Transferred from Lyman School for Boys	25
Assault with dangerous weapon... ..	2	Being a runaway	19
Armed robbery	1	Vagrancy	1
Indecent assault	2		
Lewdness	4		
Unnatural act	2		
Abuse of female child	1		
Exposing person	2		
		Total	*338

*In most of the above cases, the boys were committed as delinquents, the complaints being made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 20.—*Domestic conditions and habits at time of commitment of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Had parents living, own or step-parents	244	
Had father only	29	
Had mother only	46	
Father dead and mother unknown	1	
Had foster parents	6	
Parents unknown	3	
Both parents dead	9	
Had step-father	24	
Had step-mother	16	
Had intemperate father	99	
Parents separated	66	
Had members of the family who had been arrested or imprisoned	65	
Had parents owning residence	51	
Had attended school within a year	162	
Had attended school within two years	68	
Had attended school within three years	18	
Were attending school	90	
Had been in court before	315	
Had drunk intoxicating liquors	45	
Had used tobacco	277	
Had been inmates of another institution	113	

TABLE 21.—*Ages of boys when admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Age	Number
Under 15	2
15-16	132
16-17	158
17-18	46
	<hr/>
Total	338

TABLE 22.—*Literacy of boys admitted to Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Ungraded class	26	In the 7th grade	52
In the 4th grade	4	In the 8th grade	97
In the 5th grade	2	In High School	136
In the 6th grade	21	Total	338

TABLE 23.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Boys of all boys paroled for the first time during year ending June 30, 1945.*

BOYS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY		BOYS PAROLED		LENGTH OF STAY	
		YEARS	MONTHS			YEARS	MONTHS
1	—	1	—	43	—	11	—
1	—	5	—	19	1	—	—
4	—	7	—	6	1	1	—
13	—	8	—	3	1	2	—
84	—	9	—	2	1	3	—
52	—	10	—				

Total number of boys paroled for the first time during year, 241; thirteen of these were paroled in absentia; average length of stay in school, 10 months.

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

CASH ACCOUNT

Receipts

Income:			
Personal Services:			
Reimbursements from Board of Retirement	—		
Sales	\$443.53		
Meat Subsidy Payments	44.63		\$488.16
Refund Previous Years			49.24

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Maintenance Appropriation:			
Advance	\$16,000.00		
On account of maintenance	126,543.57		
Maintenance refunds	40.00		
			142,583.57
			\$143,120.97

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:			
Institution Income	\$488.16		
Refunds, account maintenance	40.00		
Refunds, previous years	49.24		
			\$577.40

Maintenance Appropriations:			
Payments on account of maintenance	\$126,543.57		
Return of Advance	16,000.00		
			142,543.57
			\$143,120.97

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$220,600.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	215,611.83
	\$4,988.17

Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$124,123.57
Religious Instruction	2,000.00
Travel, Office Expenses, etc.	2,003.51
Food	18,554.44
Clothing and Materials	7,800.14
Furnishings and Household Supplies	4,656.41
Medical and General Care	4,083.12
Heat and Plant Operations	22,432.11
Farm	22,796.65
Garage and Grounds	2,233.81
Repairs Ordinary	4,884.19
Repairs and Renewals	43.88
Total expenses for maintenance	\$215,611.83

Special Appropriations

Object	Whole Amount	Expended Previous Years	Expended Fiscal Year	Balance at end of year
Land	\$8,000.00	—	—	\$3,000.00
Repair of Fire Damage to Infirmary Building	8,000.00	\$6,173.36	\$1,807.71	18.93
Totals	\$11,000.00	\$6,173.36	\$1,807.71	\$3,018.93

During the year the average number of inmates has been	217.6
Total cost of Maintenance	\$215,611.83
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of	19.055
Receipts from Sales	443.53
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of03919
All other institution receipts	93.87
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of008
Net weekly per capita	19.008

The principal items of this report have been checked with the Comptroller's records and found to agree.
December 5, 1945. J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller*.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1945

REAL ESTATE			
Land		\$32,623.50	
Buildings		655,689.95	
Total Real Estate			\$688,313.45
PERSONAL PROPERTY			
Personal Property			\$143,397.06
Total valuation of property			\$831,710.51

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Number in the Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	231	—	231
Number received during the year	399	—	399
Number passing out of the institution during the year	395	—	395
Number at end of fiscal year	235	—	235
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present during year)	217	—	217
Number of individuals actually represented	589	—	589
Average number of officers and employees during the year (Monthly)	53	19	72

Expenditures for the Institution

Current Expenses:			
1. Salaries			\$126,123.57
2. Subsistence			18,554.44
3. Clothing			7,800.14
4. Ordinary repairs			4,884.19
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses			58,249.49
Total for institution			\$215,611.83
Executive head of institution (superintendent): ROBERT T. GREY.			

BOYS DIVISION

RALPH S. BROWN, *Acting Supervisor*

This year many of the difficulties mentioned in last year's report continued, due partly to wartime conditions and the current economic situation. The fact that a list of eligibles for the Supervisor's position was not established prevented the Acting Supervisor from initiating any long range program for the improvement of the Division.

The Division was very short of personnel both in the office and on the visitors'

staff. Mr. Charles Barter retired on December 31, 1944, after 37 years of faithful service. Because of this serious shortage of personnel two school teachers were employed in a temporary capacity during the summer of 1944, and one student from a graduate school of social work assisted the department greatly, as well as providing himself with valuable training experience, throughout the year. The clerical staff had a large turnover in personnel because of the difficulty in retaining clerks at the pay rate offered by the State service. During the year eight temporary workers and two permanent workers were employed.

A redistricting program for the Visitors was planned in order to divide more evenly the number of cases under supervision. This program was delayed, however, pending the appointment of a permanent Supervisor.

A start was made in establishing a home-finding department in the Division. This was necessitated by the scarcity of suitable foster homes available for the continuation of treatment recommended. This effort, even on a small scale, was at least a start and was successful in relieving the existing long foster home placement list.

It had been found over a period of years that there were many boys under supervision who the Division could no longer help. These boys could not be given Honorable Discharges because of their records since release from the institution and were, consequently, carried on the rolls. New legislation: Chapter 147 of the Acts of 1945, provides for discharge, other than Honorable, for boys of this type under supervision. Thus it will be possible to reduce somewhat the case load of the Visitors.

The Division has continued to encourage boys to save part of their earnings under the savings system instituted by the Trustees.

The Supervisor would like to make the following recommendations as goals for the coming year:

1. A redistricting program should be worked out and new Visitors obtained so that the case load for each Visitor would not be more than 50 to 60 boys. At the present time it is practically impossible for the Visitors to do an adequate job. The Visitor with 100 cases or more can only attend to emergencies and write reports.
2. Daily reports by Visitors should be turned in weekly to the main office. In this way the Supervisor would have a clearer insight into the work of the Visitor.
3. The appointment of a skilled and well-trained Head Social Worker should be made so that more attention could be given to the supervision of the Visitors and release the Supervisor for other administrative duties.
4. A visible index should be installed in the main office, showing visits and other pertinent information, so that the Supervisor or Head Social Worker could talk over the cases with the worker. Clerical workers should be increased so that the Visitors could dictate their work in the main office thus giving them more time for work with the boys and releasing them from much of the routine clerical work.

STATISTICS CONCERNING WORK OF BOYS DIVISION

I. LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 24.—*Changes in number of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

On parole June 30, 1944	952	
Paroled during year ending June 30, 1945	555	
On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1945	—	1,507
Returned during year ending June 30, 1945	349	
Upon recommendation or request of court	155	
By order of Supervisor of Boys Division	156	
For relocation in foster home or employment	27	
For medical care or treatment	11	
Became of age	51	
Committed to Industrial School for Boys	34	
Committed to other institutions	21	
Recommitted to Lyman School for Boys	5	
Died	3	
Honorably discharged from custody	163	
		626
On parole from Lyman School for Boys June 30, 1945	881	
Net Loss		71

TABLE 25.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Lyman School for Boys on June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines	67	7.60
At board, attending school	52	5.91
Attending school, not boarded	240	27.24
Chauffeurs	10	1.14
Clerks or salesmen	9	1.02
Defense workers	46	5.23
Idle	29	3.29
Ill	3	.34
In factories or textile mills	100	11.24
In institutions	27	3.06
Miscellaneous occupations	94	10.68
In shoe shops	5	.56
Laborers	49	5.57
Machinists	11	1.25
Odd jobs	35	3.98
On farms	37	4.20
Out of Commonwealth	13	1.47
Recently released	19	2.15
Whereabouts or occupations unknown	35	3.97
	881	100.00

The reports of the above 881 boys show that at the time of the last report 565, or 64.13 per cent were doing well; 190, or 21.56 per cent were doing fairly well; 78, or 8.86 per cent were doing badly; 13, or 1.47 per cent were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 35, or 3.98 per cent were unknown.

TABLE 26.—*Placings of boys paroled from Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Paroled to their own homes, or with relatives	421
Paroled to others	37
Paroled and boarded out	97
Paroled during the year and becoming subject to visitation	555
Boys boarding on June 30, 1945	52

TABLE 27.—*Boys returned to Lyman School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

(See Table 24)

TABLE 28.—*Occupations of boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines	14	27.12
Chauffeurs	2	3.92
Clerks or salesmen	2	3.92
Defense workers	5	9.80
Idle	1	1.96
In factories or textile mills	1	1.96
In institutions	5	9.80
Miscellaneous occupations	3	5.88
Laborers	3	5.88
Occupations unknown	3	5.88
On farms	1	1.96
Out of Commonwealth	2	3.92
Whereabouts unknown	9	18.00
	51	100.00

TABLE 29.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in Lyman School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	20	39.00
Doing fairly well	13	25.00
Doing badly	9	18.00
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	9	18.00
	<hr/> 51	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 16 boys who became of age in 1945 were granted honorable discharge by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

TABLE 30.—*Status June 30, 1945, of all boys who had been committed to Lyman School for Boys, and who were still in the custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

In United States Army, Navy or Marines	67
On parole to parents, or with other relatives	677
On parole to others	37
On parole at board	52
On parole out of Commonwealth	13
Left home or place, whereabouts unknown	35
Total number on parole	<hr/> 881

II. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

TABLE 31.—*Changes in number of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys during year ending June 30, 1945.*

On Parole June 30, 1944	546
Paroled during year ending June 30, 1945	298
On visiting list during year ending June 30, 1945	<hr/> 844
Returned during year ending June 30, 1945	51
(Upon recommendation or request of court	35
By order of Supervisor of Boys Parole Branch	15
for relocation in foster home or employment	1)
Became of age	50
Recommitted to Industrial School for Boys	10
Committed to other institutions	38
Died	3
Honorably discharged from custody	157
	<hr/> 309
On parole from Industrial School for Boys, June 30, 1945	533
Net Loss	13

TABLE 32.—*Occupations of boys on parole from Industrial School for Boys on June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines	95	17.82
Attending school	28	5.25
Chauffeurs	16	3.01
Clerks or salesmen	5	.94
Defense workers	48	9.01
Idle	18	3.38
Ill	2	.38
In factories or textile mills	80	15.00
In institutions	27	5.06
Miscellaneous occupations	40	7.51
In shoe shops	5	.94
Laborers	45	8.45
Longshoremen or seamen	30	5.63
Machinists	13	2.44
Odd jobs	14	2.62
On farms	18	3.38
Out of Commonwealth	6	1.13
Recently released	15	2.80
Whereabouts or occupations unknown	28	5.25
	<hr/> 533	<hr/> 100.00

The reports on the 533 boys show that at the time of the last report 340, or 63.73 per cent, were doing well; 108, or 20.33 per cent, were doing fairly well; 51, or 9.56 per cent, were doing badly; 6, or 1.13 per cent, were out of the Commonwealth; whereabouts and conduct of 28, or 5.25 per cent, were unknown.

TABLE 33.—*Occupations of boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
In United States Army, Navy or Marines	12	24.00
Defense workers	5	10.00
In factories or textile mills	4	8.00
In institutions	3	6.00
In miscellaneous occupations	7	14.00
Laborers	1	2.00
Out of Commonwealth	3	6.00
Whereabouts unknown	15	30.00
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 100.00

TABLE 34.—*Conduct of all boys who had been in the Industrial School for Boys and who became of age during year ending June 30, 1945.*

	Number	Per Cent
Doing well	16	32.00
Doing fairly well	9	18.00
Doing badly	10	20.00
Whereabouts and conduct unknown	15	30.00
	<hr/> 50	<hr/> 100.00

During the year 25 boys who became of age in 1945 were granted honorable discharge by the Trustees. This number is not included in the above table.

III. FINANCIAL STATEMENT

TABLE 35.—*Expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from the Lyman and Industrial School for Boys, year ending June 30, 1945.*

Salaries:		
Superintendent, visitors and clerks		\$50,178.17
Travel of visitors and boys:		
Travel of visitors	\$997.36	
Use of visitors' own autos	7,378.74	
Passenger auto purchase	250.00	
Gasoline, repairs, etc.	166.81	
Telephone and telegraph	171.40	
Travel of boys	347.52	
Return of Runaways	35.00	
	<hr/>	9,347.33
Office Expenses:		
Postage	453.01	
Stationery and office supplies	48.13	
Telephone and Telegraph	1,624.21	
Rent	1,139.30	
Premium on bond	59.24	
Office furniture	10.00	
Sundries	157.48	
	<hr/>	3,491.37
Boys Boarded Out:		
Board	\$13,708.57	
Clothing	3,762.17	
Medical attendance (Doctors, Dentists, Hospital)	525.28	
Return of Runaways	65.00	
Sundries	118.11	
	<hr/>	18,179.13
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of boys from Lyman and Industrial School for Boys		\$81,196.00
Instruction in Public Schools for boys (and girls) boarded out		\$5,900.01

The principal financial items of this report are in agreement with the Comptroller's books.

February 20, 1946.

J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller.*

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

V. MARION ROLLINS, *Superintendent*

The fiscal year 1945 has passed and in retrospect, quickly. It does not seem necessary to enumerate the many trying events that have beset the administrative personnel during this period, nor to point out the necessity for employing personnel, because of war time employment conditions, not equipped to carry out and maintain the high standard needed for the proper care and training of delinquent girls.

The school has been receiving a large percentage of borderline and feebleminded girls. A complete revision of the entire institutional program to meet fully the needs of this mentally retarded group has not been possible because of a lack of trained personnel and proper equipment. The presence also of the pre-psychotic child in larger than usual numbers has called for individual scientific study and treatment not yet available in the institution.

While the institution has not been able to give the girls committed to its care, for the most part, abilities and skills for making a living, it has been extremely difficult, partly because they could not be held in the institution long enough because of crowded conditions, to instill the qualities for successful living. Hence, the assets of living, satisfaction of success in achievement, of recognition and approval, of being wanted, satisfaction of having learned to accept and respect authority and the rights of others and the satisfaction of knowing one is a responsible person, have in many cases been outweighed by the liabilities of life brought on by unwholesome and frustrating experiences in the formative years. Re-education, even by the most accomplished of personnel, is a slow process after so much damage has been done and a continuation of that re-education in the home and community is essential if the training school is to be more than a custodial institution.

The academic program has included all grades from the first through third year high. The average girl attended academic classes one half day, spending the remainder of the day in some type of vocational or pre-vocational training. Younger girls attended classes for the full day and children of first and second grade level had individual help. Remedial work in reading and arithmetic was provided.

Sewing classes from model work through dress making have been maintained. Opportunity was offered for creative work. Subjects included: fabrics, application of decorative stitches, simple interior decorating and hat making. Children's garments for relief organizations were made in the sewing classes. Older girls were given training in the operation of power sewing machines.

In the field of home economics, elementary and advanced cooking was taught as well as elements of nutrition, menu making, the purchasing of food and waitress work.

Rug making was emphasized in the Arts and Crafts this year. Drawing was given in the lower grades. Girls showing special interest and ability in art work received individual help.

Regular classes in Physical Education formed a part of the school curriculum. Every effort was made to create wholesome interest and to meet the leisure time needs of the girl in the community. The program included: Danish exercises, game fundamentals, tennis, badminton, bowling, ping pong and volley ball. A patriotic physical education demonstration in the form of a mass flag drill in which flags of the United Nations were presented was held at the annual Graduation Day exercises.

General music of a recreational nature was given to all girls once a week. Music instruction was given in the lower grades and music appreciation was taught in the 7th grade. A tonette and recorder group offered recreational activity to a large number of girls.

The library has functioned as a valuable part of the school system. New books have been added and girls showing special interest have been given an opportunity to assist in the library as a part of their school curriculum.

The annual exhibition and graduation was held on June 26. The graduation exercises took the form of "Our Heritage" based on the Bill of Rights and was

given by a verse speaking choir of thirty voices. Certificates of Promotion were presented by Mr. Benjamin Joy of the Board of Trustees. Work of all classes was on exhibition at the school building.

With character training and re-education of first importance and promise to the individual girl of a program filled with opportunity it is to be hoped that it may be possible next year to attract to our staff, as needed, well qualified understanding teachers so essential to the success of our program.

The farm effort has been seriously handicapped by the lack of help and proper equipment and by delays encountered in receiving material with which to work. However, truck and garden crops were planted and harvested with a considerable amount canned and stored for winter use. Five acres at Bolton were set to apple trees and over an acre to peach and pear trees and to grapes. The bearing orchard at Bolton has received fertilizer and mulching and trees and brush have been removed to establish wind drainage and a lessening of danger from spring frosts. The entire tillable acreage has been thoroughly worked and its fertility increased. Drainage is a necessity if much of the land at Lancaster is to be profitably worked. Few crops will mature safely except during a very dry season.

The piggery has produced well but at too great a cost. Poultry and egg production has been fairly satisfactory.

Filter bed, springs, reservoir and roads have received care and it is hoped that more care can be given in the near future.

REPORT OF PHYSICIAN

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

EDWARD F. W. BARTOL, M.D.

The following report of the medical work at the hospital for the twelve months period ending June 30, 1945, is respectfully submitted:

Number of visits by school physician, 410.
 Number of visits by other physicians, 22.
 Number of cases treated at infirmary, out-patients, 10,680.
 Number of cases admitted to infirmary, ward patients, 407.
 Average number of patients in infirmary, 12.
 Number of commitments examined by physician, 145.
 Number of returned girls examined by physician, 61.
 Number having blood taken for a Wassermann reaction, 488.
 Number of smears taken, 713.
 Total number of treatments for specific diseases, 6,243.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for operation, 1.
 Number of girls pregnant when committed, 7.
 Number of returned girls pregnant, 4.
 Number of X-rays taken, 26.
 Number of injections of Tetanus Antitoxin, 15.
 Number of Sulfathiazole treatments, 6,184.
 Number of girls vaccinated, 6.
 Number of girls examined when leaving school, 131.
 Number of girls taken to other hospitals for consultation and treatment, 4.

Report of work by Francis A. O'Toole, Specialist in Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat:

Number of visits, 27.
 Number of commitments whose eyes, ears, noses, and throats were examined, 146.
 Number of other eye examinations, 102.
 Number of other ear examinations, 66.
 Number of other nose examinations, 18.
 Number of other throat examinations, 17.
 Number of prescriptions for glasses given, 18.
 Glasses adjusted and repaired, 107.
 Number of girls whose glasses were examined, 25.
 Number of girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined before leaving school, 122.
 Number of returned girls whose eyes, ears, noses and throats were examined, 52.
 Total number of girls seen, 545.

Report of Dental Work performed by Dr. Isidore W. Smith:

Number of visits made, 72.	Treatments, 45.
Amalgam fillings, 1,343.	Girls whose teeth were charted, 136.
Enamel fillings, 169.	Full plate, 2.
Cement fillings, 146.	Impactions, 3.
Extractions, 271.	Partial plates, 7.
Novocaine administrations, 253.	Impressions, 9.
Cleansings, 23.	Gutta Percha, 9.
Pulp removed, 3.	Number of girls seen, 1,027.
Root fillings, 1.	Visits to other dentists, 5.

STATISTICS CONCERNING GIRLS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(The following statistics were prepared by the Girls Division)

TABLE 36.—*Total number of girls in custody of Trustees, both inside and outside institution.*

In the school June 30, 1944	295	
Outside the school, either on parole, in other institutions, or whereabouts unknown, June 30, 1944	521	
Total number in custody, June 30, 1944	816	
Committed during year ending June 30, 1945	146	962
Attained majority during year ending June 30, 1945	63	
Honorably discharged during the year	25	
In other institutions by transfer or commitment	24	
Discharged from department by vote of Trustees	4	
Died	5	121
Total number in custody, June 30, 1945		841

TABLE 37.—*Number coming into and going from Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

In the Industrial School June 30, 1944	295	
Since committed	146	441
Recalled to the school:		
From leave of absence	4	
From absence without leave	18	
From hospitals	9	31
Returned from parole:		
For further care and training	45	
To await transfer and commitment to other institutions	4	
For visit	7	56
		87
		528
Released from school:		
On parole to parents or relatives	99	
On parole to parents to attend school	8	
On parole to other families for wages	73	
On parole to other families to attend school	1	
For leave of absence	4	
Absence without leave	20	
From visit to school	8	
Transferred to hospital	9	
Committed to schools for feeble-minded	7	
Died	1	230
Remaining in the Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1945		298

TABLE 38.—*Length of stay in Industrial School for Girls of all girls paroled for first time during year ending June 30, 1945.*

GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY		GIRLS PAROLED	LENGTH OF STAY	
	Years	Months		Years	Months		Years	Months
1	—	6	10	1	6	2	2	5
3	—	7	7	1	7	1	2	6
2	—	8	9	1	8	1	2	9
1	—	10	10	1	9	1	2	10
1	—	11	2	1	10	1	3	0
2	1	0	8	1	11	2	3	1
8	1	1	5	2	0	1	3	6
9	1	2	4	2	1	1	3	9
11	1	3	3	2	2			
7	1	4	8	2	3			
6	1	5	2	2	4			

Total number paroled for first time during year, 129; average length of stay 1 year 7 months and 23 days. The length of stay for longer periods is usually because of physical or mental conditions.

TABLE 39.—*Causes of commitments to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Assault and battery	2
Delinquency by reason of stubbornness	12
Delinquency, drunkenness	1
Delinquent	9
Delinquent, being a lewd, wanton and lascivious person in speech and behavior	3
Delinquent, being a runaway	27
Delinquent child	16
Delinquent child, being a stubborn child	39
Delinquent child by reason of lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1
Delinquent child, larceny	11
Delinquent child, idle and disorderly person	4
Delinquent, committing fornication	2
Delinquent, forgery and uttering forgery	1
Delinquent, lewdness	4
Delinquent, lewd, wanton and lascivious person	2
Delinquent, stubborn and disobedient child	1
Drunkenness	1
Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	1
Lewdness	1
Robbery, armed	1
Runaway	2
Stubborn child	1
Stubbornness	1
Transfer from Division of Child Guardianship	3
Total number committed	*146

*In most of the above cases, the girls were committed as delinquents, the complaint having been made under the Delinquency Act.

TABLE 40.—*Ages at time of commitment of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Between 9 and 10 years.....	2	Between 15 and 16 years.....	44
Between 10 and 11 years.....	2	Between 16 and 17 years.....	37
Between 11 and 12 years.....	1	Between 17 and 18 years.....	8
Between 12 and 13 years.....	3		
Between 13 and 14 years.....	14	Total number committed.....	146
Between 14 and 15 years.....	35		

Average age at time of commitment, 15 years 2 months 15 days.

TABLE 41.—*Nativity of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Born in the United States	145
Born in Ireland	1
Total number committed	146

TABLE 42.—*Nativity of parents of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Both parents born in the United States	89
Both parents foreign born	27
Father native born and mother foreign	15
Father foreign born and mother native	14
Nativity of both parents unknown	1
Total number committed	146

TABLE 43.—*Occupation of girls at time of commitment to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

Idle	16	Hospital	3
In school	79	Housework	2
Bakery	1	Housework at home	1
Candy shop	1	Laundry	3
Chamber maid	1	Office work	1
Counter girl	1	Mother's helper	1
Creamery	1	Restaurant	9
Dye house	1	Salesgirl	4
Elevator operator	1	Store	4
Factory	13	Toy shop	1
Farm	1		
Fish packer	1	Total number committed	146

TABLE 44.—*Education, progress and length of time out of school of girls committed to Industrial School for Girls during year ending June 30, 1945.*

In high school (1st year).....	10	In Grade II	3
In high school (2nd year).....	8	In Special Classes	19
In high school (3rd year).....	1		
In Grade XI	3	Total number committed	146
In Grade X	11		
In Grade IX	18	In school when committed.....	79
In Grade VIII	29	Out of school less than one year	36
In Grade VII	25	Out of school between 1 and 2 years... ..	22
In Grade VI	10	Out of school between 2 and 3 years... ..	8
In Grade V	5	Out of school between 3 and 4 years... ..	1
In Grade IV	3		
In Grade III	1	Total number committed.....	146

REPORT OF TREASURER

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The following report of the finances of this institution is respectfully submitted for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

CASH ACCOUNT

*Receipts**Income:*

Personal Services:

Reimbursement from Board of Retirement	
Sales	\$55.13
Miscellaneous	672.95
	<hr/>
	\$728.80

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth

Appropriations:

Advance	\$14,000.00
On account of Maintenance	100,343.68
Maintenance refunds	109.44
	<hr/>
Total	\$114,453.12
	<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$115,181.20

Payments

To Treasury of Commonwealth:

Institution income	\$728.08
Refunds, account maintenance	109.44
	<hr/>
Total	\$837.52

Maintenance Appropriations:

Payments on account of maintenance	\$100,343.68
Return of Advance	14,000.00
	<hr/>
Total	114,343.68
	<hr/>
Total Payments	\$115,181.20

Maintenance

Appropriation, current year	\$200,750.00
Expenses (as analyzed below)	198,443.32
	<hr/>
Balance reverting to Treasury	\$2,306.68

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services	\$99,215.24
Religious Instruction	1,670.00
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses	1,459.14
Food	28,457.78
Clothing and Materials	8,528.36
Heat and other plant operation	23,110.84
Medical and General Care	3,671.53
Furnishings and Household Supplies	8,946.87
Farm	13,874.36
Garage and Grounds	1,374.74
Repairs, Ordinary	3,690.11
Renewals	4,444.35
	<hr/>
Total Expenses for Maintenance	\$198,443.32

During the year the average number of inmates has been 288.27.
 Total cost for maintenance, \$198,443.32.
 Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$13.2383.
 Receipts from Sales \$55.13.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.00367.
 All other institution receipts \$672.95.
 Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0448.
 Net weekly per capita cost of \$13.1898.

The principal financial items of this report are in agreement with the Comptroller's books.
 December 4, 1945. J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller.*

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

June 30, 1945

REAL ESTATE

Land	\$20,775.00	
Buildings	480,243.27	
Total real estate		\$501,018.27

PERSONAL PROPERTY

Personal Property		119,574.41
Total valuation of property		\$620,592.68

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Number in Institution

	Males	Females	Totals
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year	—	295	295
Number received during period (committed, returned from parole)	—	201	201
Number passing out of the institution during the period	—	197	197
Deceased during the period	—	1	1
Number at end of period in the institution	—	298	298
Daily average attendance (i.e., number of inmates actually present) during period	—	288.27	288.27
Average number of officers and employees during the year	17.28	60.53	77.81

Number in Care of Parole Branch

Number in care of parole branch for part or all of period	702
Number coming of age within the period, or for other reason passing out of custody..	121
Employees of parole branch	18

Expenditures for the Institution

Current expenses:		
1. Salaries	\$99,215.24	
2. Subsistence	28,457.78	
3. Clothing	8,528.36	
4. Ordinary repairs	3,690.11	
5. Office, domestic, outdoor, religious instruction and medical expenses	54,107.48	
6. Repairs and renewals	4,444.35	
Total for institution		\$198,443.32
Executive head of institution (superintendent): V. MARION ROLLINS.		

GIRLS DIVISION

ELEANOR F. BRENNAN, *Supervisor*

The senior Visitor has continued to act in the position of Supervisor of the Girls Division pending the establishment of an eligible list from which a permanent Supervisor could be appointed. During this period there were numerous changes in personnel, both in the clerical force and in the Social Workers' staff, entailing the training of three new Social Workers. The experienced Social Workers have cooperated and have done excellent work; the new ones have done well and show good promise.

The work of the Girls Division has continued with little change in basic policy. Improved economic conditions have resulted in fewer foster home placements. The girls have found more remunerative employment in the community, both in factories and at housework. There has been a wide choice of good foster homes with higher wages for those girls who, for one reason or another, could not return to their own homes.

We have continued to use the Massachusetts General Hospital and clinics when the girls needed medical attention. Excellent work has been done by the hospital. We are most grateful to them as well as to the various hospitals and clinics which have given us medical and psychiatric service, for the kind of care given and the small cost to the division.

As in other years, a number of girls on parole have been assisted financially from the proceeds of the Female Wards Trust Fund. On June 30, 1945 the principal of the fund was \$12,667.74 and the unexpended income was \$931.11.

GIRLS' SAVINGS—Cash received from savings, to the credit of two hundred and fourteen girls, and other sources (parents or other relatives, or other institutions, etc.) from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945 amounted to \$13,241.38. There were nine hundred and fifty-seven bank deposits; and cash withdrawn by two hundred and three girls for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, insurance, etc., amounted to \$10,565.39.

TABLE 45.—*Status June 30, 1945, of all girls in custody of Trustees of Massachusetts Training Schools.*

On parole with relatives in Massachusetts	191
On parole with relatives outside Massachusetts	36
On parole in families earning wages	83
Attending school—living at home	12
Attending school—earning wages	8
Attending school—boarding	2
Boarding temporarily	1
Boarding—earning wages	11
In hospitals or convalescent homes	12
Married (but still under supervision)	93
Temporarily in House of Good Shepherd	25
In custody	1
Left home, or places, whereabouts unknown:	
a. This year	37
b. Previously	24
Institution runaways	7
	<hr/>
	543
In Industrial School for Girls June 30, 1945	298
	<hr/>
	841

TABLE 46.—*Cash account of girls on parole, year ending June 30, 1945.*

Balance on deposit July 1, 1944		\$9,657.03
Cash received from savings to credit of 214 girls and other sources ¹		
from July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945	\$13,241.38	
Interest on deposit	159.48	
	<hr/>	
By 957 deposits with the department		13,400.86
		<hr/>
		\$23,057.89
Transferred to Female Wards Trust Fund	\$28.89	
Cash ² withdrawn by 203 girls	10,565.39	
	<hr/>	
		\$10,594.28
		<hr/>
Balance on deposit June 30, 1945		\$12,463.61

¹Other sources means from parents or relatives, other institutions, etc.

²Cash withdrawn for clothing, dentists, doctors, help at home, board, traveling expenses, to close account, etc.

TABLE 47.—*Expenditures of Girls Parole Branch, year ending June 30, 1945.*

Salaries:		
Superintendents, visitors and clerks		\$36,207.93
Visitors:		
Travel	\$1,562.49	
Use of visitors' own auto	2,814.88	\$4,377.37
Office Expenses:		
Advertising	46.83	
Postage	593.49	
Premium on bond	51.74	
Stationery and office supplies	234.62	
Telephone and telegraph	1,118.37	
Rent	1,892.80	
Sundries	81.48	
		<u>\$4,019.33</u>
Total expended for administration and visiting		\$44,604.63
Assistance to girls:		
Board	885.33	
Clothing	1,940.89	
Medicine and medical attention	583.80	
Travel	462.03	
Funeral expenses	75.00	
Miscellaneous	22.54	
		<u>\$3,969.59</u>
Total expenditures in connection with the parole of girls from the Industrial School for Girls		\$48,574.22

The principal financial items of this report are
in agreement with the Comptroller's books.
February 20, 1946. J. D. MACDONALD.

FRANCIS X. LANG, *Comptroller.*

TRUST FUNDS

Under the provisions of Chapter 407, Acts of 1906, these funds are in the hands of the Treasurer and Receiver General, but the expenditure of the income is in the hands of the Trustees.

MALE WARDS TRUST FUND

Established in 1927 from the unclaimed savings belonging to former male wards. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding meritorious wards."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balances, July 1, 1944	\$223.54	\$11,668.25	\$11,891.79
Deposits received	8.09	3.85	11.94
Balance, June 30, 1945	<u>\$231.63</u>	<u>\$11,672.10</u>	<u>\$11,903.73</u>
<i>Income</i>			
Balance, July 1, 1944	1,023.62		1,023.62
Interest received	175.04		175.04
Re-deposit received	62.00		62.00
	<u>\$1,260.66</u>		<u>\$1,260.66</u>
Warrants drawn	80.28		80.28
Balance, June 30, 1945	<u>\$1,180.38</u>		<u>\$1,180.38</u>

FEMALE WARDS TRUST FUND

Established in 1927 from the unclaimed savings belonging to former female wards. This fund is "for the purpose of securing special training or education for, or otherwise aiding meritorious wards."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$188.19	\$12,450.66	\$12,638.85
Deposits received		28.89	28.89
Balance, June 30, 1945	<u>\$188.19</u>	<u>\$12,479.55</u>	<u>\$12,667.74</u>
<i>Income</i>			
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$708.74		\$708.74
Interest received	249.22		249.22
Re-deposit received	63.15		63.15
	<u>\$1,021.11</u>		<u>\$1,021.11</u>
Warrants drawn	90.00		90.00
Balance, June 30, 1945	<u>\$931.11</u>		<u>\$931.11</u>

LYMAN FUND (LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

Established in 1852 by a bequest of the Honorable Theodore Lyman amounting to \$50,000. From the necessities then existing the Legislature authorized the expenditure in part of this fund for enlarging the school to accommodate additional inmates. The principal and accrued interest are accumulations from unexpended balances. The income and principal are expendable by vote of the Trustees for the benefit of meritorious wards of the school for, what, in the discretion of the Trustees, under ordinary and emergency circumstances, seems to them to promote the best welfare of the wards of the institution.

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$5,408.02	\$43,226.00	\$48,634.02
Interest received	1,426.92		1,426.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$6,834.94	\$43,226.00	\$50,060.94

LYMAN TRUST FUND (LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

Established in 1848 by the Honorable Theodore Lyman. The amount of the initial gift was \$10,000 which was increased to \$20,000 by a Resolve of the Legislature, April 25, 1848. A brief statement of the purposes of the Trust is that "These sums united shall constitute a fund, the income of which shall be expended at the discretion of the Trustees."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944		\$20,000	\$20,000
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$12,811.62		\$12,811.62
Interest received	1,397.50		1,397.50
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$14,209.12		\$14,209.12
Warrants drawn	277.21		277.21
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$13,931.91		\$13,931.91

LAMB FUND (LYMAN SCHOOL FOR BOYS)

Established in 1856 by bequest of Miss Mary Lamb. No conditions were attached to this bequest but the Trustees in their 10th Annual Report (1857) stated: "The income of the Mary Lamb Fund is, by a vote of the Board, to be applied to the future increase of the library."

Balance, July 1, 1944		\$1,000	\$1,000
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$157.42	\$100.00	\$257.42
Interest received	48.75		48.75
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$206.17	\$100.00	\$306.17

LAMB FUND (INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

Established in 1856 by a bequest of Miss Mary Lamb. No restrictions were attached to this bequest but the Commission appointed for the establishment of a State Reform School for Girls in 1856 suggested that the income of this fund be used for the increase of the library of the institution.

Balance, July 1, 1944		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$176.91		\$176.91
Interest received	40.00		40.00
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$216.91		\$216.91
Warrants drawn	57.42		57.42
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$159.49		\$159.49

FAY FUND

(INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

Established in 1877 by bequest of the Honorable Francis B. Fay. This money was "to be put at interest and the interest annually divided between the best girl in each house in said institution for that year—if at any time doubts shall arise as to which is the best girl—the Trustees may sub-divide the money at their discretion."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$250.00		\$250.00
Interest received	40.00		40.00
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$290.00		\$290.00

ROGERS BOOK FUND

(INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS)

Established in 1857 by bequest of Mr. Henry B. Rogers. The conditions upon which the gift was made are stated in the following extract from the Acts of 1857, Chapter 215: "That the same shall always be safely invested, and the interest and profits thereof from time to time, be applied to the purchase of books—for the use of the State Industrial School at Lancaster."

	Cash	Securities	Total
Balance, July 1, 1944		\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
(No transactions in 1944-1945)			
	<i>Income</i>		
Balance, July 1, 1944	\$62.14		\$62.14
Interest received	25.00		25.00
Balance, June 30, 1945	\$87.14		\$87.14

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